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VOL. 43.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

NO. 83

The Times' New Mammoth Hoe Press

A Description of the Modern Machinery With
Which the Pressroom Has Been Equipped

Some Details About the Monster Printing
Plant

This is a red-letter day in the history of the Times. The issue that is now in the hands of the readers is out of the big, new Hoe press which has now entered upon its important mission. The occasion affords an opportunity for the paper to devote from the unwritten page before which all journalistic enterprises of a similar character gratefully bow, and say something about itself—to describe just how it is produced. The primary, governing function of a newspaper is to give the news, and to impress that fact upon the public with a proper and respectable measure of self-subordination. Of all the potent factors in the scheme of civilization the actual operations in the production of a modern newspaper are the least known by the people, and the most behind the headlines are content to allow this condition to prevail. The public is a curious body; it loves anything smacking of the mysterious, and for that reason it will not weary of reading just how it gets its intellectual daily bread.

This is one of the occasions when the screen can be lifted, as far as the Times is concerned. In the press room of the establishment to-day, for the first time, a gigantic product of the celebrated Hoe factory of New York, turned out thousands of papers, printed, folded and counted, in practically one operation. Working like a charm, its cylinders revolving and its intricate machinery operating with the least possible vibration, it exercises an almost hypnotic influence upon the large number of wondering ones who dropped in to watch it work.

In the "Of Age" edition of the Times, which created such a favorable impression a short time ago, there appeared a comprehensive account of the paper's career. The story of the difficulties which confronted it, and which it surmounted, was accurately told. As readers of the edition are aware, the Times first saw the light on June 9th, 1884, its quarters being a modest little structure on Government street, near Johnson. Its plant in those days was very primitive. The type was set by hand, that being before the time of the wonderful linotype machine. Its press was a Campbell, a hand-turning affair of a capacity of six hundred an hour. This was ample for the requirements of the paper's infancy, but in two years it was outgrown. Then a Colwell steam cylinder press of a capacity of twelve hundred an hour was acquired. It was used for five years, being in turn superseded by a Wharfedale two-feeder of a capacity of four thousand an hour. The Wharfedale machine rendered splendid service. It's last great work was the printing of forty thousand copies of the "Of Age" edition, which was a first class performance for a press that was feeling the effects of the wear and tear under which it had labored for many years.

But the Times expanded beyond the limitations of the Wharfedale press, and its management ordered specially constructed at Hoe & Co.'s factory, New York, a mammoth machine equipped with every up-to-date device—something that would cope with the demand even if Victoria swelled to three or four times its present size. The press that printed to-day's paper is the result. It is what is known as a straight-line web press, and covers as big an area as a locomotive. It is about twenty-two feet long, eight feet high, and four feet wide, although at the point of its connection with the driving wheels its width is twelve or thirteen feet.

When the new press arrived people must have thought the Times was about to establish a foundry. Dozens of boxes of all sizes and shapes, the contents of two cars, filled the street in front of the building. In these were the thousand and one pieces that went to make up the huge machine. Then the work of preparing for the erection of the press began. The interior of the press room was enlarged by the removal of several partitions. A concrete foundation was built, and then, when all was ready, the first pieces were unpacked and placed in position. These operations of building the press were under the supervision of stes taken into the factory, expert machinists who know every section of the most complicated press and can put

an expert sent out from the factory especially for the press. In this connection it is worth explaining that Hoe & Co. conduct a school in their big enterprise. In this they educate youths into the intricacies of press making. After a thorough, practical course the graduates all together with astonishing dexterity. Naturally, the foundation sections of

papers in the same time. It is what is known as a two-decker, in other words, one press built upon the other, either of which can be operated independently of its mate. By adding another deck its capacity can be increased by ten thousand an hour. It has been constructed to permit of expansion. It is an imperial affair, and Victoria will have to grow

ready for service, for that service may be required with all the suddenness of a bolt from Olympus. All newspaper presses are known as web presses, from the fact that they feed themselves from a web or roll of paper, thus differing from the old flat and cylinder presses, which required the paper to be cut into sheets before printing and to be fed to the press by hand.

stamps. The pressure between the plate cylinder and the other, known as the "impression" cylinder, is sufficient to accomplish the actual process of printing—the plates being of course inked. Thus one side of the section is printed. The ribbon in its progress now goes round with the impression cylinder and rises with it on the

instance, may be printed on a three-decked machine, in three sections, requiring three ribbons, and when they have passed their respective presses they are superimposed, and together they pass over a roller which is the portal to the folding apparatus. Of this the first device is a large triangular metal plate set at a steep incline, called the "former," to

detach a completed newspaper. The serrated top and bottom edges of the paper are caused by this serrated knife. It remains for the machine to give the paper the middle fold. This is accomplished by a creaser, which catches the paper precisely in the middle, and another pair of cylinders which give the crease. A similar device which will fold the paper to a "quarter" size is a feature of the Times press. As the papers slip out on a receiving platform at a rate of several hundred a minute, a cog-wheel device automatically kicks out every fifth paper.

Inking the Plates.

This, in brief, is the operation of an intricate mechanism containing anywhere from 6,000 to 8,000 separate and distinct pieces, each one of which has a necessary and important function to perform. To the main action of the machine there are, of course, a number of subsidiary operations, some of which are interesting. There is, for instance, the process of inking the plates—an exceedingly vital point, for if the plates are not properly inked the paper will come out unreadable, and the whole work of the various staffs will have been in vain. The plates are inked by means of revolving cylinders and rollers composed of a combination of glue, glycerine and sugar. They are susceptible to changes in temperature and often give trouble on that account.

The Control of Tensions.

The most trying problem in the running of the press is the governing of the tension at which the paper ribbons run through the machine. Perhaps the reader has noticed that a section of his paper has sometimes been cut off with scarcely any heading at the top of the sheet. The explanation was that the paper was running through the press too freely; it was slack. And consequently when it got into the folding and cutting machine it was too far forward and lost its head, so to speak. The converse action takes a different turn. If the tension is too tight, it does not result in the bottom being shaved, because before that happens the paper will probably have been broken; an electric bell will have been pressed by one of the operators, the press will be stopped, and the paper threaded again through the machine. A too slack tension, too, will sometimes let the sheets shift sideways, the effect of which is that folding is done in a slovenly fashion.

A variety of influences affect the tension. For one thing, the thickness of the paper varies, and it is apparent that a thin paper running through the machine would tend to slacken the tension. Again, it is often necessary to roll, or perhaps the roll has had hard treatment in transit from the mill, so that it unwinds unevenly. The paper rolls are supposed to be handled with great care.

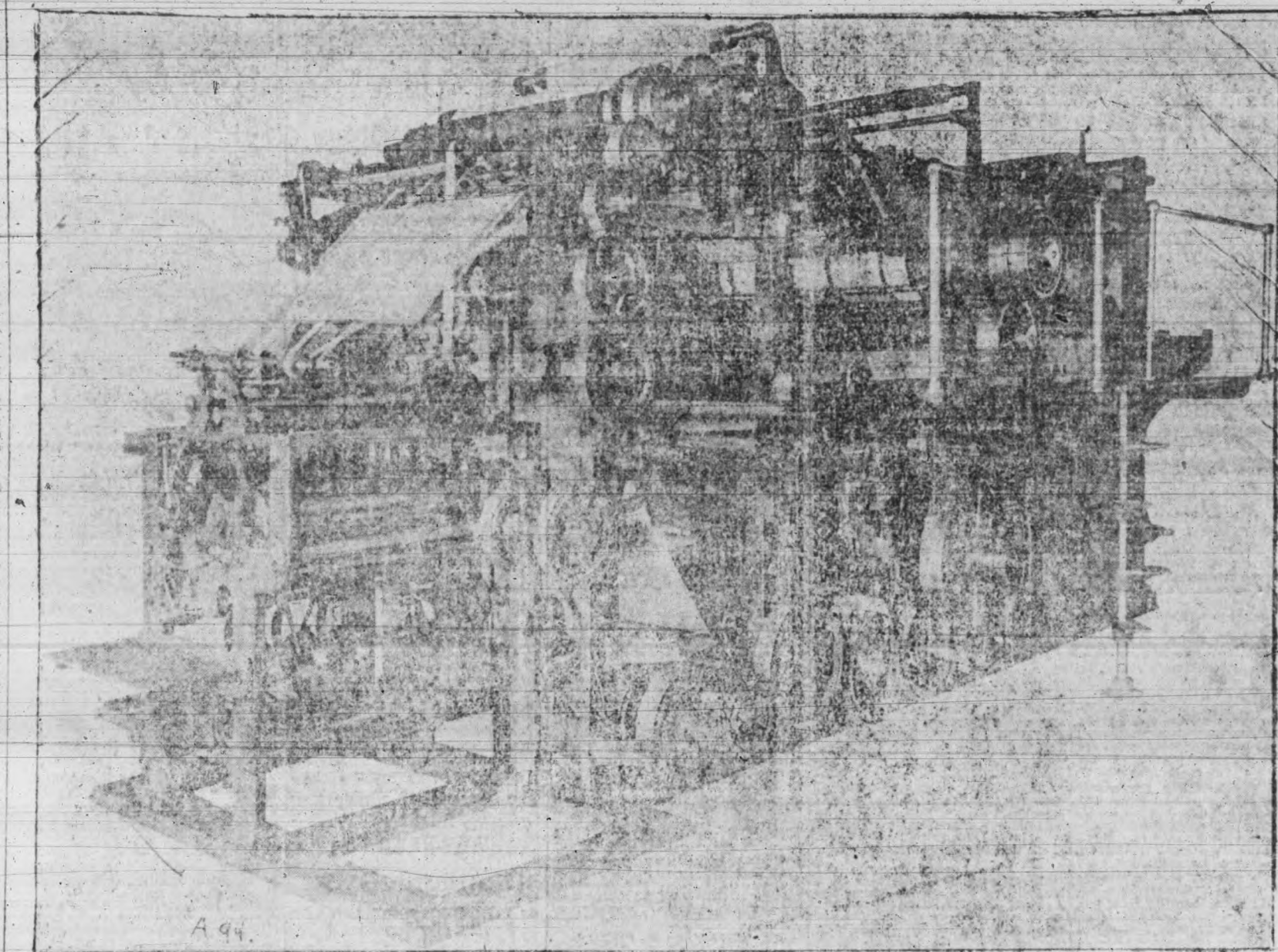
Electricity in Paper.

A curious and sometimes troublesome phenomenon may be noticed in the press room on almost any winter's day. It is the presence of electricity in the paper. If you hold your hand close to the moving paper you will feel a succession of sparks, showing the presence of static electricity.

Like a Spoiled Child.

"You just have to nurse a piece along, like a spoiled child full of whine," is the way one foreman expresses it, which was much truer 10 years ago than it is to-day, when the running of a press is more nearly approaching an absolutely exact science.

A moment's reflection will show that the most absolute exactitude must be observed in the manufacture of the different parts of a press. If one part varies so little out of gear that it won't work, the millionth part of an inch in a revolution, it would be a fatal defect, for it would not be long until it had made a million revolutions, and would then be an inch out. On the part of the operators the utmost diligence and caution is necessary.



the Times press were the heaviest, so ponderous in fact that a dozen men were required to handle one of them. Gradually, however, they were skillfully installed and the big machine began to take shape. Finally, after a multitude of pieces had been placed in their respective positions, the finished article stood out in all its symmetrical proportions, and like some feebly trained race horse was ready for service.

Now, having read the foregoing introductory and explanatory, the reader naturally remarks, "Well, what about it? What can this wonderful machine do?" In the first place the Times press weighs 77,150 pounds, exceeding any in the province in weight. It requires a twenty-horse-power motor to run it, and can print the following: Ten thousand, ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen page papers an hour; and twenty thousand eight

pretty big to make it inadequate.

How does it work? Ask the man who has seen a giant press in operation and he will describe it as one of the most interesting, fascinating processes the eye can behold. The thing respects to the mystic force behind it as if it were him. It eats up reams and reams of paper like an insatiable gourmand, and in return gives out a neatly printed, folded, and if required, colored paper. This particular press has a color attachment and if an ornate cover or supplement is wanted all the pressman has to do is to set the attachment in motion. But it must be given the greatest care. There must be no monkeying with a machine like a modern Hoe press. The operator must regard it as the apple of his eye and keep it decked out in its Sunday best. It must be kept clean, well oiled and

Each unit of the press has one of these webs of paper, each of which weighs about a quarter of a ton. The webs are made specially in this form at the paper mill and have a solid paper core, through which is passed an iron shaft which serves as an axle. The web may thus be raised to position. The paper first passes over a roller whose function is to pick up any slack that may occur as the web unrolls. It then stretches over another iron roller in a cylinder and drops down between it and another cylinder which has beside it. The former of these is the "plate" cylinder, and carries two semi-cylindrical stereotyped plates which carry the impression of the type. The process of locking them on this cylinder, which, of course, they exactly fit, is easily accomplished by the fact that the edges are bevelled, the locking being done by complementary bevelled

opposite side, passing between it and another impression cylinder, whose course it next follows. Descending with the second impression cylinder, it is pressed against the second plate cylinder which prints the other side of the sheet, thus "perfecting" it, a task which for a long time was a puzzle to the inventors. The impression cylinders are padded with rubber and felt, and the second one has a section covering which does not smudge the ink on the printed side of the sheet with which it comes in contact.

The Folding Machine.

This "ribbon" of paper is now ready to meet the other ribbons from the other units of the press, each of which has been simultaneously printing another section of the issue. A twelve-page paper, for

which the ribbons cling tightly as they descend. At the lower point of the "former" are a pair of rollers which catch the ribbons precisely in the middle and fold them lengthwise, giving them the cross that forms the back of the completed newspaper. The ribbons have now been amalgamated into one, the width of which is that of one page, and contains as many sheets as there are pages in the paper and in the order of the pages. This composite ribbon next passes around a cylinder whose circumference is the length of the newspaper.

In the course of the revolution it comes in contact with a cutting apparatus which consists of two blocks, one with a groove, and the other with a serrated knife, which fits into the groove against a piece of rubber, cuts the ribbon, and

The Process of Stereotyping

How Forms Are Made Ready for the New Press—A Cast Taken of All Matter

The adoption of a press like the Times' new Hoe involved the introduction of an auxiliary plant heretofore unnecessary. This is for the stereotyping process. In years gone by the printing was done direct from the type as it stood, and for certain work this is done now, but it is no slow for newspaper printing. In order, then, that the swift, revolving presses may be used the impression of the type as it stands in page form is reduced to a cylindrical plate. This is the process of stereotyping, one of the most interesting and important departments in the production of a modern newspaper.

The interval occupied in stereotyping in a daily newspaper office is regarded as so much dead time. From the moment the last page form is locked to the beginning of the next day's work, no other line can be

got into that edition of the paper, and from that moment every nerve is straining to get the paper before the public. The whole organization of the stereotyping room is accordingly based on the idea of saving seconds. If five minutes can be saved in stereotyping the last pages of a paper, it means either that the paper is on the street five minutes sooner, or that the paper can take news five minutes later either of which are considerations of paramount importance for any afternoon daily.

The process of reducing the imprint of a page of type to a semi-circular metal casting, such as may be used on the printing press, is now often performed in less than five minutes, which is a remarkable accomplishment in view of the complexity of the process. Of course to do this requires agility on the part of

the stereotypers, as well as a system that works like clockwork. During the last half hour of stereotyping an edition the operators move by jumps rather than steps, while the perspiration drips from every pore in their bodies. And the process is so systematized that not the slightest unnecessary movement is made.

The Operation.

As soon as the page form is locked in its "chairs" in the composing room the castor-equipment stand on which it rests is rolled into the adjoining stereotyping room. The form is shoved from the stand to an elevating table, by which it is lowered or raised to the height of the "molding" table. Here specially prepared sheets of paper, pasted together by a peculiar preparation, are laid over the form, and a blanket placed on top. Thus prepared, the form is passed through a power roller capable of great pressure, so that the impression of the type is made in the paper, which is called the matrix. Next the form, bearing the matrix and blanket, is shoved to one of a series of adjoining tables, known as the steam tables, where the

matrix is thoroughly dried. This drying process requires several minutes, and is the only delay in the movement through the stereotyping room.

As for the form containing the type, when it comes out of the steam table its work is done, and it is returned to the composing room, to be torn to pieces. The matrix, which is about the thickness of light cardboard, is now locked into a casting box, being bent into semi-circular form to fit. The casting box stands beside the furnace pot, and opening into the top of it is a large funnel, which is attached to the metal pump. One pull of the pump's handle draws enough metal out of the furnace pot to fill the mold. In other Canadian offices the old method of ladling the metal out of the pot by means of a large ladle with two handles, requiring two men, is in use. The metal in the casting pot sets almost instantaneously, and takes the impression of the matrix paper. This semi-circular plate or casting, after an instant's trimming, partly performed by an automatic machine, is thrown into cold water for a moment, and is then ready

for the press. The face of the plate is an exact copy of the page of type, but differs from it in being semi-cylindrical in form, and in being one solid piece of metal.

Great Advances Made.

There are several points in this brief process where the slightest deviation from fixed rules would mar the printed page, or perhaps destroy it altogether. With poor stereotyping, it would be absolutely impossible to print a bright, clean-looking page one each of the pages of this issue. In the first place, the matrix must receive an absolutely true impression of the type in page form. After it is once laid on it must not be moved a hair's breadth, else there would be a double impression, which would be fatal. This is guarded against by the adhesive quality of the paste used on the matrix paper. Also the impression should be perfectly even all over the page. This is a comparatively simple matter under the present process.

The Modern Press

The Evolution of the Machine From Its Earliest Form Up to the Present

Now that the Times press has been formally introduced to the readers a brief sketch of the modern machine will be both interesting and instructive. This patent certainly furnished many of the modern improvements. The cylinder press was introduced in 1812. Various improvements were introduced, and in 1816 the first press was driven by steam. It was the same year the London Times put in a press, the pieces of which were carried by sleigh to an adjoining building, owing to the crowded locality of the workmen. At 6 o'clock while the press men were waiting for the forms Mr. Walter entered the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the Times was already printed by steam, and that if they attempted to stop him, an adequate force to suppress it, but if they were peaceable, they would be retained. The speed was

Taking the subject broadly, however, the credit of the modern printing press belongs to Wm. Nicholson for his English patent certainly furnished many of the modern improvements. The cylinder press was introduced in 1812. Various improvements were introduced, and in 1816 the first press was driven by steam. It was the same year the London Times put in a press, the pieces of which were carried by sleigh to an adjoining building, owing to the crowded locality of the workmen. At 6 o'clock while the press men were waiting for the forms Mr. Walter entered the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the Times was already printed by steam, and that if they attempted to stop him, an adequate force to suppress it, but if they were peaceable, they would be retained. The speed was

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suffering from a cooking stove giving out weather. Try Clark's Canned Eggs, wholesome, tasty and appetizing. It's a good change.

The thirteenth annual concert to be given by the pupils of Prof. E. G. Wickens will take place on Tuesday, October 10th, in the A. O. U. W. hall. Those who attend will have an opportunity to see what little children can do with the works of the great masters in the orchestral selections. Miss Nemo Harrison and Miss Theresa Mesley will be responsible for a piano duo "Largo" from Beethoven, first concerto with string accompaniment. Little Beryl Moss, who captivated the audience so much last year, will be heard to better advantage, and Master Horace Plimley is down for a grand fantasia on "I Grotto." The concert is under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Barnard, Senator and Mrs. Macdonald and Senator and Mrs. Templeman. The proceeds are to provide cots in the children's ward of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital.

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—Take in supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lendon, Gonnason & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

—Excursion to Ganges Harbor, Wednesday, September 20th, by V. & S. and steamer Iroquois: a delightful trip among the Gulf Islands and four hours at the exhibition.

—Mrs. Helen Stuart-Richings, of Seattle, will lecture and give readings at a meeting of the Psychic Research Society in the K. of P. hall tomorrow evening.

—A social dance will be held in Semple's hall next Thursday evening by the young people of Victoria West. Music will be furnished by Mrs. Davis, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Save your savings by having them taken down and put away for the winter months, and put up again in the spring. Savings treated this way will last three times as long as those left up all winter, and won't cost you much either. Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street. Phone 718.

—Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street, make a specialty of window blinds. These measure your windows, make the blinds to order, and put them up complete. They use the best oil opaque and Hartshorn rollers, and guarantee every blind they make. Their prices are very moderate, being from 75c. each up according to size. Phone 718.

—On Sunday evening in the Metropolitan Methodist church (Gleason Hicks) will sing the song "Softly and Tenderly" founded on the famous telegram forwarded by the late President McKinley to his dying mother. The most wonderful work of the century, having stirred Wales and Scotland as no other piece of music.

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—After Tuesday next the suburban train service on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, between this city and Shawnigan Lake, will be discontinued. The service has proved very popular during the summer months, as it gave campers and sportsmen an opportunity to visit the different popular resorts along the line.

—The Victoria West Methodist church will hold its anniversary and harvest home festival services Sunday and Monday. On Sunday morning Rev. J. P. Hicks, a former pastor, will occupy the pulpit. In the evening Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor of the Centennial church, will preach. In the afternoon the Sunday school will hold an open session, at which special addresses will be given. On Monday evening in Semple's hall a supper and concert will be given.

RECEPTION TO NEWLY ELECTED RECTOR

Following the formal induction on Sunday morning of the Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone to the rectorship of the church of Our Lord, a reception will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the schoolroom in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

The wardens desire it to be thoroughly understood that every member of the congregation is expected to be present whether personally invited, or through this agency. Representatives of the Ministerial Association have signified their consent to join hands on this occasion with the more closely identified friends of the church.

A programme of short addresses, music and refreshments will be followed out.

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—According to information received here Prof. E. E. Prince will arrive in the city on Monday evening. The fisheries commissioners will meet at the Drift at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning to decide upon the details of their work. It is likely that the international conference with the Washington state commissioners will be held very early in the proceedings. Gov. Mead, of Washington, is anxious that this should be done, and it is probable that it will meet the wishes of the British Columbia commissioners to comply with it.

—At the parlance of the Metropolitan Methodist church a quiet wedding took place on Thursday evening. The marriage was that of Mr. John E. Schell, son of the late Rev. J. P. Hicks, and Miss Marie E. Cooper. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. K. B. Adams.

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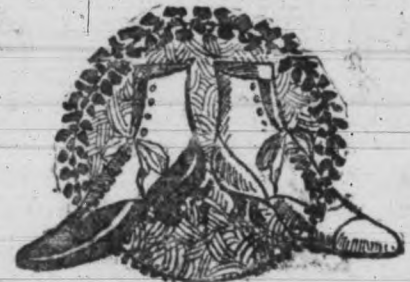
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R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

HALL'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES
THE BEST
Blood and nerve builder. Drives away that
tired feeling.
\$1.00 A BOTTLE.

HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, Cor. Douglas and Yates Sts.

WEATHER BULLETIN:
Daily Report Published by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Sept. 15-5 a. m.—Barometer
pressure conditions are irregular and un-
settled throughout the entire western por-
tion of the continent from the Pacific to the
Lakes. An ocean storm area is moving
eastward across the province and causing
rainfall along the Straits and adjacent dis-
tricts.
Forecast:
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday,
Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh
westerly winds, unsettled and cool, with
rain.

JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY MAY, 1905.

"Diamond Dyes are de-
cidedly the purest, strongest
and fastest dyes that have
come under our notice.
They are highly prized for
their good work by British
women, and have a world
wide reputation and sale."

DIAMOND DYES ARE THE LEADERS FOR PERFECT HOME DYEING.

All Other Package Dyes
Are But Poor Imitations

The Wearing o' the Green

DAME FASHION
decrees that Green is the color to wear this
Fall. See them in our window.

P. M. LINKLATER

Successor to COOPER & LINKLATER
Corner FORT and BROAD STREETS

See that a Customer is Satisfied!

ATTRACTIONS AT THE PLAYHOUSES

PROF. McEWEN DRAWS
IMMENSE AUDIENCES

He Will Close This Evening—"Under
Southern Skies" at the Victoria
on Monday.

Prof. McEwen continues to increase
in interest with his continued stay in
the city. Last evening there was present
a most appreciative audience, which
completes the first of the Victoria theatre-
in the early part of the programme a
most interesting addition of mind read-
ing was given. With a committee selected
from the audience, and comprising
well-known citizens, McEwen was blind-
folded and placed in the building
as well as the members of the commit-
tee by the performance. Articles were
chosen by the members of the commit-
tee from the audience. A short knowl-
edge of the person from whom these
various members of the committee to the
person from whom the articles were re-
ceived.

The part of the programme con-
cluded with a short play, "Under
Southern Skies," which was a most in-
teresting and well-acted play. The en-
tertainment was a most successful one,
and the audience was most appreciative.

The second part of the programme was
devoted to a most interesting and well-
acted play, "Under Southern Skies," which
was a most successful one, and the au-
dience was most appreciative.

Prof. McEwen concludes the en-
tertainment here with a most interesting
and well-acted play, "Under Southern
Skies," which was a most successful one,
and the audience was most appreciative.

"Under Southern Skies" will
be a most interesting and well-acted
play, which will be a most successful one,
and the audience will be most appreciative.

Prof. McEwen's programme will
be a most interesting and well-acted
play, which will be a most successful one,
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**ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM**

Cures
Deep seated Colds
Coughs, Croup, Bron-
chitis, Whooping Cough, etc.

ASSASSINATION ON STREETS OF BAKU

THE MURDERERS WERE
ALLOWED TO ESCAPE

Rumors That Another Tartar Attack
on Armenians Is Contemplated
— Panic in City.

London, Sept. 15.—The correspondent
of the Daily Mail at Baku, under date
of Sept. 14th, says:
Within the short space of two hours
this morning five assassinations were
committed in broad daylight in the busi-
ness thoroughfares of the city. The murder-
ers, who were mostly Tartars, snatched
their victims from the streets and dis-
appeared. The Armenians are in a state of
panic, and rumors are current that another
attack is contemplated.

Operatives in Danger.
St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—A private
dispatch from Tiflis says that there was
a dispatch from Baku, under date of Sept.
14th, that the situation in the city was
very serious. The Armenians are in a state
of panic, and rumors are current that
another attack is contemplated. The
operatives are in danger, and the situation
is very serious.

CANADIAN NOTES

Waterways Commission Meets at
Toronto—The Methodist General
Conference.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—The waterways
commission met here this morning, under
the presidency of Mr. Mayhew, one of
the Canadian commissioners. Acting
Mayor Spence and Harbourmaster Post-
ville were heard in opposition to the pro-
posal to dredge the Niagara river. Both
speakers maintained that it would be of
little benefit to the city, and would be a
waste of money. A number of representa-
tives of the business community were also
heard in opposition to the scheme.

Committee Will Decide.
Toronto, Sept. 15.—A general confer-
ence of the Methodist church is quoted
as saying this morning that the
general conference will likely be
held at Montreal or Ottawa. A com-
mittee has been called here to decide on
October 12th. The general conference
will be held in one of the cities.

Got Two Years.
Quebec, Sept. 15.—George White,
aged about 30, who a few weeks ago
was sentenced to two years in the peni-
tentiary for a crime committed in the
city, was today sentenced to two years
in the penitentiary for a crime committed
in the city.

"Mrs. Wages of the Cabbage Patch."
The play "Mrs. Wages of the Cabbage
Patch" will be a most interesting and
well-acted play, which will be a most
successful one, and the audience will be
most appreciative.

"Under Southern Skies" will
be a most interesting and well-acted
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**When
Accidents Occur**

be prompt to apply Foul's Extract—the
only remedy for all accidents, burns,
scalds, cuts, bruises, etc. It is a most
valuable remedy, and is sold in all
drug stores.

Adapted to all ages, and is a most
valuable remedy for all accidents.

THE HUB

For good, imported domestic and local
cigars and tobacco, also headquarters for
all Athletic Sports.

COR. GOV. AND TROUCE AVE.
PHONE 1-1111
Dug. Munro and Billie West
PROPRIETORS.

Blood Poison
Brings Boils, Salt Rheum,
Eczema and Scrofula.

**WEAVER'S
SYRUP**
Cures them permanently.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

**European
Agency**

Indents promptly executed at lowest cash
prices for all goods from Britain and Con-
tinent, including:
Books, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographs and Optical Goods,
Furniture and Miscellaneous Goods,
etc., etc.
Commission 2 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special quotations on Demand.
Sample Goods.
Consignment of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS,
25 ARCHBURN LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUL," LONDON.

"Plausible Arguments"

are often used to promote the sale of teas that are
worthless in the cup, but leave the dealer a large
profit.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is the finest tea the world produces.
Sold Only in Lead Packets. 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By all grocers
KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

A Man has no Excuse

for being badly dressed. It costs no more to buy good clothes
than it does, in the end, to buy "cheap" clothes. The difference
is in the comfort and wear.

"PROGRESS"
Brand Clothing

is for the man who must economize, as well as for those who
needn't count dollars and cents. It's the kind of clothing any
man is proud to wear. It gives the service and comfort—It
holds its shapeliness and good looks—in a way
that makes it a practical economy to buy
"Progress" Brand Clothing.

Sold by Leading Clothiers
throughout Canada.

**WHAT THE
ROTARY PRESS
IS TO
THE NEWSPAPER
SO IS
NEMO
TO THE
HUMAN BODY**

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO.

McEwen

Adapted to all ages, and is a most
valuable remedy for all accidents.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Monday, Sept. 18th
THE GREAT SUCCESS
**Under Southern
Skies**

Written by Lottie Blair Parker, Author
of "War Down East"

The most original, unhackneyed and di-
versifying play of Southern life ever written.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats on
sale Friday at Walter's Music Store.

VICTORIA THEATRE
MONDAY SEPT. 18
THE GREAT SUCCESS
**UNDER
SOUTHERN
SKIES**

Written by
Lottie Blair Parker
Author of
"War Down East"

The Most Original, Unhackneyed and Divert-
ing Play of Southern Life ever Written.
Three Months of Unqualified Success at the Theatre Republic
(Now the Balcon Theatre, New York)

PRICES - - \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c

The Daily Times

Published every day (except Sunday)
by the
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A GREAT STRIDE FORWARD.

In fulfilment of the promise made to its patrons and subscribers some time ago, the Times to-day is issued from a new press of the latest pattern and the highest speed. For the first time in the history of the Art Press in Vancouver Island, newspaper readers can have a favorite journal, containing all the latest news from all parts of the world, placed in their hands with all the efficiency attending the production of the greatest metropolitan journals. As far as the Times is concerned, the days of hand-feeding and hand-typing are at an end, as our readers will observe by the cut of the great Hoe machine printed in another column, the paper is mechanically unwound from a huge roll at one end of the press, and comes out printed, cut, folded and ready for distribution at the other. This work is done at the rate of twenty thousand copies an hour, a capacity of production which should be sufficient to meet the demands of the city of Victoria for many years to come.

It had long been apparent to the management of the Times that the facilities of the establishment were inadequate to the steadily-growing demands of the increasing readers of and advertisers in their journal. The old-Windsor press, which had more than printed four thousand papers per hour. The limitations there were imposed necessitated the closing of the pages at an hour which prevented the possibility of getting in the latest news of the day. Something had to be done to overcome this handicap to business and industry in the community. In considering the situation it was obvious that a machine of ten thousand copies an hour, or half the capacity of the double-decker, as it is technically called, which is now at work in the Times office, would come up to all the requirements of the situation. But the future as well as the present had to be taken into consideration. The management therefore resolved to give tangible evidence of its confidence in the future of Victoria by installing the Greater Victoria in the main eye of all local Victorians. The installation of this abiding evidence is an installation of the finest and the fastest printing-press manufactured in the world.

Not a complicated piece of machinery, it is a new type of machine, which is a little like the first few days of its operation. Like Kipling's ship she must be humored and coaxed until she "finds herself" and is content to perform her allotted task for the world in the perfect style of which she is capable. In a few days the appearance of the paper, we believe we can safely promise, will be all that the most exacting reader could desire.

THAT INDEPENDENT PARTY.

The Conservatives of Saskatchewan met in convention and solemnly declared themselves independent. They also solemnly refrained from electing a leader. But the independent Mr. Harkin was there and advised the nomination of independent candidates in every constituency, so it may be that there is a leader in the party of Independent Conservatives after all. This action of the Conservatives of Saskatchewan is so unusual that we feel more interested in it than we do in the election of the party. It is the explanation of the apparent lack of self-alienation may be found in the conviction that the name Conservative is not calculated to arouse enthusiasm in the West at the present time. But of one thing we are assured, that if the independents under no leader should be successful at the coming provincial elections, ex-Premier Harkin would be called upon by the Government to form a government, and that that government would not hesitate to call itself the first Conservative administration in Saskatchewan ever had.

Evidently our extreme Canadian competitors have not yet fully mastered the art of producing the steam turbine for the state of comparative perfection in which the British have attained. A Toronto newspaper gives some particulars of the trials of the German turbine engine, which has now gone into dock to be fitted with larger screws to be propelled. The trials were carried out with two small screws fitted to each of her four propeller shafts, but the speed attained did not equal the expectation, as the speed was not greater than that of the sister ships, which are not fitted with turbines, while the consumption of coal up to a speed of sixteen knots was greater. The turbine with

hoped, to remedy this. The one advantage claimed was greater steadiness of platform for gun-fire. In changing from going ahead to going astern the turbine was slower than her sister ships with pistons. The engines of the turbine, however, require considerably less oil, which is a considerable advantage. At moderate and slow rates of speed, at a speed of 20.5 knots, with engines at 7,000-horse-power, the coal consumption was 1,929 pounds per hour per horse-power, and at 21.5 knots, with engines at 9,500-horse-power, it was 2,140 pounds.

Some of our Conservative contemporaries of the class which is irreconcilable to the fact which has decreed that they shall remain in opposition and which are therefore very bitter in their allusion to Sir Wilfrid Laurier might with profit reflect upon the pathos and the beautiful sentiments contained in the following words of the Premier addressed to the school children of Regina: "My dear children, you have just heard from His Excellency who has spoken as the representative of the King. It so happens that at this moment I am the prime minister, the first servant of the crown in this country. I have nothing to add to the words given you, but if I were able to forget and not occupy the position I occupy at this moment, and which I am proud to occupy, I would be to change places with you. I would give the hand of friendship to His Majesty the King, as you have sung in your song, 'The King is our Father.' In which I have read to you. This King will come when there will be another prime minister—some time, therefore, he will be the father of a King, and you will be the King of a nation. I have no doubt that you will be a good King, and I have no doubt that you will be a good nation."

The social independence of Saskatchewan is quickly being lost from the minds of the people, as the independent party is now.

Colonel Gregory, who has been in Paris for the past few months, arrived in Victoria yesterday. He will spend some time at his old home in New Brunswick before returning to British Columbia.

On Thursday, Mr. James Dunsmuir's yacht, the "Felicity," returned from a few days' cruise round the north end of the Island. Miss Gladys Green was one of Mrs. Dunsmuir's guests on board.

Miss Millie Green and Miss Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. Hingston Wilson are at the Strathcona hotel, Shawigan Lake. They expect to move into their new house on Rockland avenue in the near future.

Friends in Victoria have received invitations from Lady Thompson (widow of Sir John Thompson) to the marriage of her daughter, Mary Aloisia, to Mr. E. C. Winger of Nelson. The marriage will take place in Toronto on the 28th.

E. O'Neill, who has been employed on the artist's staff of the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co. for some months, and Mrs. O'Neill left for San Francisco last evening. They have taken the steamer route, and intend making a short stay in Portland for the purpose of taking in the Lewis & Clark expedition. Mr. O'Neill will probably accept a prominent position with the Block-Judd Co. of France.

Miss Ella Sinclair, bookkeeper in the employ of D. E. Campbell, the Fort street dentist, left this morning for the East. She was called to her home at St. Thomas, Ontario, to the critical illness of her sister.

Samuel French of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. J. Wilke, of Chicago, Ill.; Percy D. Callaghan and A. E. Green, of Vancouver; Henry J. Weber, James B. Holbe, of Joliet, Ill.; and A. G. Campbell, of Champaign, are in the city. They are en route to the Dominion hotel.

Hon. J. O. Bevan, of Windsor, minister of public works in the Ontario government, paid a short call to Victoria in company with Mr. Bevan. He arrived last evening and left this morning again. His trip to the West is largely one of pleasure. He will leave for the East after a short visit with relatives in Vancouver.

Joe Pound and daughter, of Mosdon May, are the guests of his niece, Mrs. (Mrs.) R. McLeish, Victoria West. This is Mr. Pound's first trip through British Columbia, and he is delighted with the climate and scenery.

J. L. Summers and wife, of Ottawa, are staying at the Hotel. They are on their way to the East again on a honeymoon trip which included several weeks in the Yukon.

TRIED ALL ELSE TO NO BENEFIT

THEN DOBBS' KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS DIABETES.

Shilling Case of Thos. Harrison, of St. Mary's Ferry—He Tells the Story Himself.

St. Mary's Ferry, Vt. County, N. H., Sept. 15 (Special).—East Dorris Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes, one of the most deadly forms of Kidney disease, has been satisfactorily proved by Mr. Thos. Harrison, of this place. Speaking of his case Mr. Harrison says: "I began to suffer with severe pains above the region of the kidneys. When I lay down it was terrible to get up again. My appetite failed and I lost my strength. I consulted with several physicians but it was all no use. Shortly after this I began to urinate blood, and then I knew I was in a bad way. I tried several medicines but they did not help. I then tried Dobbs' Kidney Pills and they did me so much good I continued the treatment till I had cured my Diabetes."

A ? OF SIGHT

Having added to our business an Optical Department, with all the modern appliances for testing eyes and fitting glasses, we are now prepared to undertake all work of that nature, and guarantee to give satisfaction to all who may be in need of aids to their sight.

The Optical Department will be under the charge of G. H. REDFERN, GRADUATE OF THE CANADIAN OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE OF TORONTO.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

C. E. REDFERN, 43 Government St. Phone 118 P.O. Box 93

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

The original and genuine Worcestershire

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

The bottle and label may be copied—but the piquant, delightful flavor of Lea & Perrins' Sauce is as safe from imitation to-day as 60 years ago.

There is one and only one genuine Worcestershire Sauce—Lea & Perrins.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., Canadian Agents, Montreal.

Cartridges

The World's Best

Eley's Smokeless, Kynock Smokeless, Curtis & Harvey's, Ambergite, Dupont, Etc., Etc.

To Be Obtained at
John Barnsley & Co.
115 Government Street
GUNS REPAIRED

Dressmakers know the importance

of little things. It's the little things that make or mar the big ones.

Belding's Spool Silk is one of the little things that saves dress-makers and tailors a world of trouble. Twisted evenly-spooled—carefully—free of knots, kinks and weak spots.

Belding's Spool Silk

is the strongest, smoothest sewing silk for hand and machine work.

Every shade, tint and color for all kinds of sewing.

When you buy, buy BELDING'S.

RED JACKET

"So Easy to Fix!"

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS

For Descriptive Catalogue, apply to
THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LD.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
P. O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 55.

NEW MAP OF THE FRASER RIVER VALLEY

Compiled by D. R. HARRIS, P. L. S.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

DAVID S. HARRIS
LIMITED
Western Canada's Big Store
HATS & UMBRELLAS
Special prices: \$21.50 to \$3.50

Millinery Department

Reasons Why You Should Buy the Spencer Paris-Model Hat

Because these Hats are copies of the latest Authoritative Paris Styles. Because every Hat in our Show Room is an individual style. Only one of a kind is made, which insures that they are Exclusive and Entirely Different from those seen anywhere else.

Because every Hat is made by High Class Designers, is splendidly finished, is light in weight and fits perfectly.

Because we are direct importers of all the finest materials we use and are able to give you the Best Possible Value for your money.

Costume Season
Continued the week's success with a complete line of new costumes.

The hats are perfect, and we are surprised that we can sell such a large number of them without even a single alteration.

Handsome suits from \$20 to \$50

THE NEW JACKETS ARE RIGHT!

Indications point to the busiest season we have experienced in this department. We never were better prepared.

Fall Styles for 1905 in Corset Department

6 new shapes in the latest Western Corset. Prices \$1.75 to \$8.50 each.

Silk Finish Moccasin Underclothes, shades Brown, Navy, Black, Cream, etc. Price \$3.00 to \$10.50.

This is the first season we have offered silk Finish Moccasin Underclothes at \$5.00.

Boys' Suits and Children's Suits for Fall

Boys' English Made Suits, sizes 11 to 15. Prices \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Boys' English Made Suits, sizes 11 to 15. Prices \$5.00 to \$10.00.

These Suits are made of the finest materials and are guaranteed to give you the best possible value for your money.

English Shirting Flannel

29-inch in dark grey and natural stripes. Medium weight and a fine finish. Has stood the test for years. Price 35c.

Bed Spreads

White Marseilles. Special prices at 50c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

At \$1.25—A. French Pattern, with diamond center, light weight, size 94.

At \$1.50—A. French Pattern, similar design to the above, size 94.

Turkish Towels

Brown Jingo stripe, size 22x40, severely cut, also hand. A reliable city line. Price \$7.00.

Price \$1.00 each.

Brown with fancy red and white pattern, size 24x47. Price \$2.25.

Men's English Made Shoes

Men's Chrome Leather Lace Boots (English make), the Derby toe, hand.

Men's Box Calf Boots

(English Make)

Double sole to heel, blucher cut. Price \$5.00 each.

Men's Tan Boots

Heavy English make, chrome leather, double sole. Price \$3.50.

Men's Shooting Boots

Genuine English Kip Blucher, heavy sole, steel nails. Price \$3.75.

Ladies' Shoes

Box Calf Lace Boots, winter sole. Price \$2.25.

Men's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

(SMALL SIZE)

20 dozen in the \$4.00 quality. Men's day \$2.00 dozen.

The Advance Library

FULL SIZED 12MO.

The best 12mo from the press of the most popular writers have been selected for this series. The material of the work is in such a form that it is possible to make a book of the series in one day.

Women's White Wool Vests

(SHAPED)

Designed to match light gray and white, will not shrink. Price \$1.50 each.

Imported Ribbed Vests for Women

Silk and Wool Mixture, all sizes, 100% wool. Price \$4.25.

Short Sleeves, open front, \$1.00.

Long Sleeves, closed front, \$5c.

Black Wool Ribbed Vests, long sleeves, open front, \$1.50.

Black Wool Ribbed Vests, long sleeves, closed front, \$1.50.

Black Wool Ribbed Vests, long sleeves, closed front, \$1.50.

3 1/4 yards long, new designs, \$1.30.

100% wool, new designs, \$2.00.

100% wool, new designs, \$2.00.

* Publisher of the Chicago Tribune

Head-On Collision Results in Frightful Loss of Life

WOOD AND COAL At Current Rate
Wood cut any required length by electric machinery. Truck and Dray work promptly

[illegible]

Headaches

When the Head aches and the Tongue is Coated

It is Biliousness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes Fruit-a-tives to make that lazy liver work. Fresh fruit is fine for these troubles, but one can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits. A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by which fruit juices could be combined so that their medicinal action would be increased many times. Fruit-a-tives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-a-tive tablet has the same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges, apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the fruit juices themselves.

"I have been suffering with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and my head aches and my tongue is coated with mucus. I have tried many remedies but they have not helped me. I have now taken Fruit-a-tives and I feel much better. My head no longer aches and my tongue is clean. I am now able to eat and sleep as usual. I am very much pleased with the result. I hope many more sufferers will try them."

MRS. W. M. TAPPAN, Burnside, Minn.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Get a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE GUNPOWDER WIZARD OF JAPAN

A SKETCH OF DR. GIAN SHIMOSE.

While the whole world is filled with amazement, and even consternation, at the victorious arms of Japan alike on land and sea, few people are a thought to the wonderful powder known as "Shimose," after its ingenious and expert chemist-inventor, which has wrought such terrific havoc among the hosts of Imperial Russia.

As all the world knows, every nation has its own pet idea for the army, and its peculiar theories about naval ordnance also. Germany swears by her Mauser, we have our Lee-Enfield, and so on. Similarly every nation has its own "high explosive," the British cordite, the French melinite, etc. In all these various government chemists pursue their investigations and experiments in absolute secrecy.

An Unknown Powder.

As in all other departments of Japan's wonderful work, an all but impenetrable veil of secrecy has been drawn over the investigations and even the personality of her chemist in explosives, Dr. Gian Shimose. He was born in the province of Hiroshima some forty-seven years ago, when railways and regular steamers were practically unknown in the island Empire. And yet as a youth Shimose determined to see the way to the capital, although it is over 480 miles from his native village in Hiroshima to Tokio. That his plans were already fully developed in his mind will be seen from the fact that on reaching the Japanese capital he was able to pass a fairly satisfactory examination in chemistry and physics, and the first round in the battle of his life by entering the Imperial University—surely one of the most go-ahead academic institutions in the world, not even excepting Yale, Harvard, and Columbia. But his home studies in the village were necessarily limited for want of books; and now on arrival in the great, rambling, teeming city of Tokio we find Shimose compelled to beg and borrow text-books from ex-students who took pity on him, and he has been known to stay up whole nights copying some of these by hand, in order that the books themselves might be faithfully returned to their owners in the shortest possible time.

His Indomitable Spirit.

It is no exaggeration to say that young Shimose quite commonly felt the pinch of actual starvation. Certain it is he was continually without the few coppers necessary for the baker or the bath man. It need hardly be said that the future hero of his country passed every examination with perfect precision; yet, strange to say, after graduating with the highest honors, he could find no better employment than as a clerk in a public printing office at wages which appear so simply laughable—something under ten shillings a week!

But even in those days of obscurity Shimose's restless spirit was casting about for openings for his ability. He was wondering what destiny had mapped out for him, and had, moreover, a craze for "bettering himself" that would have done credit to a conscientious city clerk. He became so skillful in the printing office that it suddenly occurred to him he might get employment from the government in this way, and at length, after many demonstrations of his ability, he was given, on trial, a somewhat responsible position in the government printing works at Tokio.

It was at this stage of his career that Shimose turned his thoughts to invention, and naturally enough, he began operations in connection with his own employment. After many experiments he succeeded in producing the curious mixture which is now used in Japan for bank notes and paper money generally, and which renders forgery and alteration practically impossible. The secret, like all Japanese secrets, was so well kept that the productions of the very best counterfeiters were instantly detected.

It was while employed in the government printing works that Shimose turned his attention to naval and military explosives of all kinds, offensive and defensive. He was brought into contact with naval and military officers, both foreign and native, and began to discuss eagerly with them the components of the various high explosives used throughout the world.

Best Not Good Enough.

THE IDEAL WIFE

Max O'Rell's Advice to Bachelors

The following original description of the perfect wife is taken from a book by the late Max O'Rell, the French humorist, just published in Paris:

"Marry a woman," he writes, "smaller than yourself. Do not marry a woman whose laugh is forced and does not spring from the heart, but marry a woman who enjoys a joke and looks at the bright side of everything."

"Marry a girl who is a bit of a philosopher. If you take a girl to the theatre and on leaving she says she is in the stable or circle, she is a philosopher. 'Never mind, let me go into the gallery,' marry her. It will be as if you had married a girl willing to sit on the back benches with her husband."

"Do not marry a woman who has the fast ways of what is called 'society.' If you go to pay a visit and must wait half an hour while she finishes her toilet, do not marry her. But if she comes to you immediately, her hair put up in a hurry, but neatly and simply dressed, she is a girl of common sense. Marry her, especially if she is not too proud in her excuses for appearing in negligé."

"Marry a girl who cares a lot for her father, who takes an interest in seeing that his study is in order, who likes to sit on his knee, and who calls him all sort of loving and infantile names."

"The girl who shows so much affection for her father, who won't let him go out without seeing that his clothes are immaculate, who, when at length satisfied with papa's appearance, kisses him before he goes off—that girl will make a model wife."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

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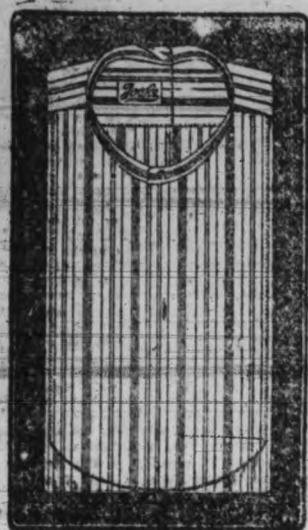
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The Making of a Half-Tone Engraving

A Description of the Process Employed in Making News-paper Cuts



VARIOUS STAGES IN THE TREATMENT OF THE COPPER PLATE.

One of the most interesting departments in connection with the Times office is the engraving plant. Several years ago the Times installed its own half-tone and line plant for the purpose of making cuts for use in the Times. This department, known as the B. C. Engraving Co., has established a reputation for the excellence of its plates and is a valuable auxiliary in the turning out of a first-class paper. The

processes in a space of time which a few years ago would have seemed nothing less than marvellous. The new processes have permitted of double and triple the number of illustrations being used, owing to their comparative cheapness. As for the quality of the work, it is safe to say that these new processes should be used to the exclusion of all others for reproducing works of art and certain classes of subjects in which the interpretation of artistic or artistic-artistic is not desirable. The very general adoption of the half-tone process for the illustration of high-class periodicals and books practically sounded the death-knell to wood engraving, which is fast becoming almost a lost art. Having comparatively few competitors of note at the present writing, so that in a few years wood engraving will be practically, perhaps, only in art schools.

Outlining a historical outline of the steps by which the half-tone process has been developed, we will proceed at once to describe a thoroughly modern process establishment, taking up the various steps in the making of a half-tone plate, from the time the copy is placed before the camera until a reproduction of it is printed in the periodical. The plant which we have selected for the purpose of illustration is located on the fourteenth floor of a building devoted almost entirely to printing, and being next to the Brooklyn Bridge the building enjoys remarkable advantages as to light. When the copy, which is usually a photograph or a wash drawing, is brought into the establishment, the requirements of the customer as to time of delivery, character of plate, fineness of screen, proof, etc., are entered upon numbered cards, which are temporarily filed away until later receive data as to size of plate and cost of making, the operative data on the cards being noted upon slips which follow the plates through the various stages of manipulation in the shop. If the photograph needs retouching it is sent to the retouching room, where several

ing of photographs is practically a new profession, and the results which are obtained by this treatment are very remarkable. On a machinery subject it is not artists are employed. The retouching possible for the retouching to exceed in cost five or ten times the expense of making the plate.

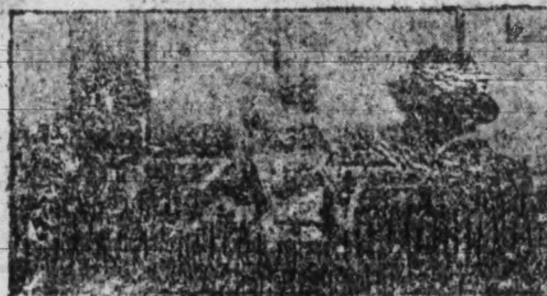
The copy is taken up to the photographic gallery, which occupies a mezzanine story immediately under the roof, where both daylight and electric light through powerful arc focusing lamps are available, the latter being used chiefly on cloudy days.

The first step in the production of the half-tone plate is the making of the negative. The negative, which differs from the ordinary dry-plate negative in that the half-tone image is recorded in the shape of a series of dots and spaces due to the use of a finely ruled glass screen. The camera body is made very long in order to obtain the proper reduction in cases where the copy is large and the desired plate small. The copy is fastened to the copy board, which stands vertically at right angles to the runway at one end of the camera, and the latter being adjustable, the subject it is possible for the retouching to be of the aprons being to absorb vibration, or, to put it in another way, to insure the simultaneous vibration of the camera body and copy, so that the relation of one to the other is absolutely the same throughout the time of exposure. Having moved the camera back and forth along the bed until the image is of the desired size, the camera body is then firmly secured to the bed by a clamp of binding screw and the image is brought into sharp focus on the ground glass. The photographer is now ready to prepare his wet-plate, the wet-plate process being particularly adapted for photographing purposes, owing to the facility with which it can be manipulated to get desired results. He takes a perfectly

gives general satisfaction, that screen having been used in making the engraving which accompany this article.

The dot in the half-tone negative represents the double effect of the screen and the diaphragm, which is inserted in the tube of the lens. The focus of some of the diaphragms are jealously guarded by photographers. Square and round hole diaphragms, as well as many other types are employed, the kind of diaphragm used depending upon the effect desired in the negative. When the print from the half-tone block is examined, it will be found that the size of the dots and spaces vary, the dots being smallest in the high lights of the picture, growing larger in the dark portions, the interspaces growing correspondingly small.

required density, it is intensified. The negative is allowed to dry, when it is coated with a solution of rubber, and this coating is followed by another of collodion for the purpose of securing greater body in the negative to permit of its being handled. In order to secure a printed image like the copy it is necessary to reverse the negative. Should the negative not be reversed, the right-hand side of the printed proof would represent the left-hand side of the photographic copy. This is done by stripping the film from the plate. The glass is placed in a specially designed "squaring frame," having squared metal edges, and after adjusting the T-square and squaring the negative, as shown in one of our engravings, the portion of the film which



FINISHING THE PLATES.

and disappearing entirely in the absolutely black parts of the picture. The form of the dot can also be modified by the use of different interstices. The final diaphragm to be used having been selected in the minutes, the plateholder having been secured in place and its slide drawn, the cap is removed from the lens and the exposure begins, the time of the exposure depending upon the character

It is desired to transfer for printing is cut with a sharp knife, so that when placed in an acid bath for the purpose of loosening it from the glass the desired portion may be readily removed, reversed and transferred to another and thicker glass plate, which is used in printing the picture on the sensitized copper.

The copper plates come already polished.

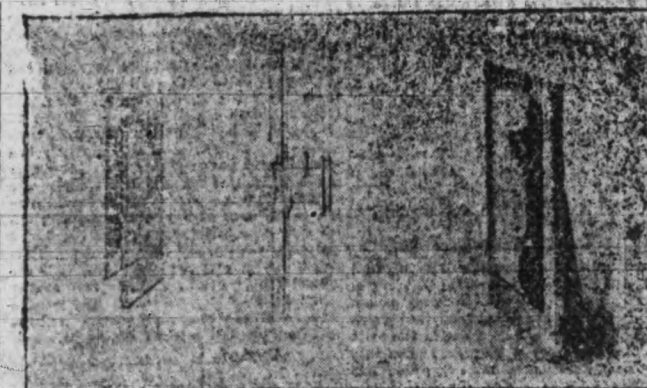


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF PLATE, SCREEN AND COPY.

shows the latter method, the required exposure with electric light taking more time than with daylight. When the plate is taken out it is placed under a jet of running water, by which means the image is developed. Following development the copper plate is gripped with a pair of pliers and held over a gas stove, as indicated by one of our illustrations, for the purpose of "burning in" the image, after which process the plate is placed in an etching bath of chloride of iron, wherein it receives the first etch. What are termed flat proofs of the plate are then made on a "wash-tight" hand proving press, and if the flat proof indicates the presence of those qualities in the plate that have been sought, the plate then passes to the "router."

The plate is now ready for the "finishing" upon which artistic judgment enters of the success of the plate depends. The finished "top out" or "pilot out" with which the engraving which are not to be etched. In the accompanying illustration of the finishing operation, the workman on the right is engaged in painting on the locomotive, to the smallest detail, so that the background may be lightened by re-etching. The finished plate can all imperfect



ROUTING THE PLATES.

lines to the glass, improving it as compared with the original copy by means of rollers, burnishers and wood-gravers' tools. The extreme high lights are often put in with the engraver's tools, a sample of which work will be seen in the cut of the moving and sailing (technically called "burnishing") machine, in which the high lights are emphasized by white lines. The high lights of the picture having been retouched, and the shadows burnished with rollers, it is ready to be "topped" or "blocked." Holes are drilled for the nails that are to secure the plate to the wooden block, which is cut to the proper size, the excess metal being cut away before blocking. Nothing but the best seasoned maple, specially prepared, is used for blocking. Such, in brief, are the many and complicated steps necessary to make a satisfactory half-tone plate. It needs not only a considerable plant, but also expert and conscientious work at every step of the process.



FLOWING WITH COLLODION.

Description of the process employed is taken from the Scientific American.

The general introduction of photomechanical engraving processes has wrought a revolution in the publishing world. Possibly it has not been as far-reaching as regards books, as in the case of periodicals, but it has changed entirely the character of many magazines and weekly papers, and now it is possible even for daily papers to make half-tone plates capable staff of engravers and artists are regularly employed. The following are adapted for printing on octuple



PRINTING WITH THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

clean piece of glass, previously abraded, free from dust, and flows over it an iodized collodion, obtaining an even coating by allowing the collodion to run off at one corner of the glass.

When the collodion sets, the plate is then sensitized by placing it in a silver nitrate bath. When sensitized the plate is put in the plateholder and is then ready for the exposure. The process plateholder is of special construction and is adjustable so as to hold any size plate up to the limit for which the camera was designed. The holder also contains the ruled screen which is placed at a very short distance from the sensitized plate, between the latter and the lens, as indicated in the accompanying diagram. This diagram also serves in a measure to show how the production of the dots of the half-tone negative is effected.

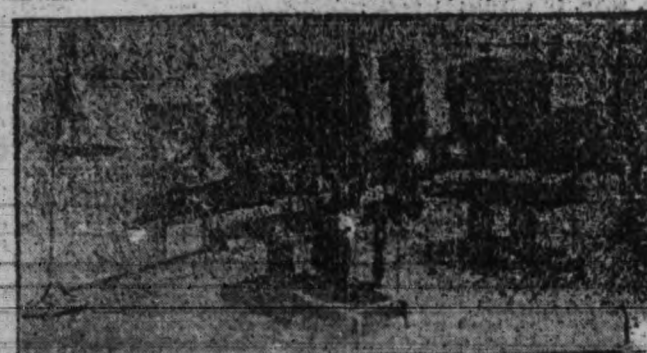
The half-tone screen is made up of two plates of glass that have been carefully ruled on one side, the plates being cemented together, ruled side to ruled side, in such a way that while the lines are ruled diagonally across each plate, the lines of one plate run at right angles to those on the other, when the two plates are put together, producing a mesh representing from eight to two hundred and fifty lines per inch. In making half-tone plates the coarseness of the screen employed depends upon the use for which

of the copy, intensity of light, effect to be secured, etc. At night or when daylight is not sufficiently strong, electric light is used.

Having been exposed, the plate is taken to the darkroom and developed, the kind of developer used depending upon the judgment or particular practice of the operator, the expert varying his manipulation with different subjects within surprisingly wide limits. The image appears in about five seconds, and the plate is fixed with a solution of potassium cyanide. If the negative is not of the

FINISHING AND PROVING THE PLATES.

ed, but it is necessary to give them a high finish before using. This is accomplished by rubbing them with willow charcoal and water. The copper plate is dried and coated with a sensitized solution, which is dried on in the same way as the collodion was on the glass plate. The copper plate is placed in an A-shaped clamp and the sensitized coating is evenly distributed over the plate by means of what is called the "whirler," the construction of which will be readily understood by reference to the engraving. The clamped plate is hung face downward toward the floor in a large box having a gas stove at the bottom, and is fastened to a swivelled wire support so that it can be whirled rapidly. The motion causes the coating to be evenly distributed by centrifugal action and at the same time plate is dried. The half-tone printing-frame does not differ materially from the ordinary photographic printing-frame, except that it is much more strongly built and heavier. In the front of the printing-frame there is a sheet of plate glass about an inch thick. The negative is placed in the printing-frame next to the front glass with the face of the negative in contact with the sensitized copper plate. The back of the "printing-frame" is then secured and by means of a number of hand screws great pressure is applied so as to hold the copper plate in the closest possible contact with the negative.





Romance Behind the Hoe.

(The Newsboy Speaks.)

He, Newsboy! You're now that Fortune Riddle—
Hatched—drained—my purse to one less of dimes—
Wouldst thou count, my boy, my pennies sitting
To squander on the Times?

Were it not wiser far, and more befitting,
That I should clutch my shins and homeward speed
Than, penniless, to stand ten minutes sitting
Midst those who trim and read?

What is there after all that you can offer
To tempt me with your journalistic lies.
That I should break my modest thrift for suffer
Served to Samuel Simkins?

Plant not at me your editorial leaders—
These eyes have seen you spread your printers' ink,
But now, the homilies you pass your readers
Are furnished by a wink.

Your news? I hear it from the man who makes it,
Reservoir and I have shared long, long ago—
Besides, we know that A. P. always takes it,
When happenings are slow.

Your letters from the public? Imprecious
Altho' I be, and look still graver and slier,
And when I read for better stuff than Justice,
I'll write the things myself.

The fault's not you, my lad—all journalism
To-day runs rampant white in penny ways—
Cud science rules, and here the poet's pen,
Romance and colored rays.

Your clatter type, ragged wheels and modern gear,
Here made me aware of those who once were slow—
And such as I look on with doubtful fear,
And mourn the old quill pen.

Go, get thee gone, my little news sheet vender,
Be brave and snug, and let this century pass—
King Canby, the Cashback money lender,
Once peddled pages, too.

(The Newsboy Outcries.)

Now, by the grave of Gutenberg, the Master,
Whose craft hath taught the centuries to write,
Keeping all alive from chaos and disaster,
The Art Preservative.

And by the fume of Gutenberg's wondrous story,
Who from far Buzze, a wandering man of Kent,
Sent home the "Hike of Cheese" to shine in glory
O'er England's A. moment.

And by the name of him who followed after—
Wynkin de Worde—and his Westminster Press,
I will not stand for the grotesque laughter,
And sneering haughtiness.

Walling, Romance as yet, and words poetic
As Wiggins, who, the passing of a quill,
You think all genius dead, who, this humble
Lead their substantial skill.

Blind bat, sneering that Romance is living,
Born with our births and nursed with new desires,
To grow to undimmed of old-time fuel giving
To feed the Poet's fires.

Do you not hear her homeliness whispering
The truth and the tumult of the times?
Sneering the tattered years, and ever leaving
A rising scale of crimes?

Do you not feel her throbbing pulses, glowing
Where lithe steam or bristled thunderbolt
Champ their stalled strength while you gaze all unknowing
Of snapper, chin and tail?

"Machine made men," you cry at us, whose labors
Have taught and taught and passed the word along,
To, who have bridged the world, and made our neighbors
Fellow's Thine's throng.

"Machine made men," you say, and slaves of science?
Skillful and subtle in your work,
Perpetrate—and yet I know one such appliance
Watches a poem's work.

"The best of times, the best of times,"
Inducted—Potatoed—or what you will—
Unassent, knowing naught of tears or smiling—
How could it feel a thrill?

And yet at summits of a strange vibration
The restless parts come, with dash and dot,
Till there to shatter'd nation unto nation,
Sends living waves of thought.

So we, at times unthinking and unending,
Catch, register and tickle the call
Of deep to deep to give you for your reading
The words on the wall.

By your own words, by Marconi's steeps,
From ship to ship, or by the cable sea,
We gather the day's news and Franklin's thunder—
Yes, from the best of these.

And send them fresh, a never-ending wonder
Of human world-wide motion men can know—
Joint product of Watt's steam and Franklin's thunder—
The day's word of the hoe.

(The Poet's Whispers.)

I feel, old chest, I'm sorry I was funny—
Or tried to be—but, really, you're immense!
Give me a paper, please—No, keep the money,
I'll get more dimes than sense.

MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

The reception tendered the marksmen who represented the Fifth Regiment at Biele and in the Eastern Canadian shoots on Tuesday evening, does credit to the members of that corps. Without a doubt the experts of Hospital Sergeant Richardson, Biele and those of Co. Sergeant Major Caven, capturing the championship of the province of Ontario and winning a place on next year's Biele team, deserved an acknowledgment. Some of these marksmen, with the intricacies of expert marksmanship are apt to underestimate its importance. A rifleman, however, who can obtain such a record as Sergeant Richardson did at Biele is a valuable man to have in a corps, no matter how high its officers. He stands as a consistently as any of his competitors, among whom are the finest shots of the British empire. While Sergeant Richardson as a representative of Canada at Biele did so creditably, Co. Sergeant Major Caven went from the best shots of Eastern Canada the much coveted trophy representing the championship of Ontario, and capped the performance by winning a place on the Biele team, despite the fact that the British Columbian was several times seriously handicapped owing to the inclemency of the weather. Their exploits surely count for something. One of the first questions asked is, with what regiment is the victor identified? Therefore, so many notable successes by Fifth Regiment members must result in a material increase in the corps prestige, not only in Canada, but throughout the British Empire. There is another feature to this question which is worthy of mention, namely, the encouraging effect such success has upon the younger shots of the militia. It stimulates them, giving a standard which they determine to attain by constant practice. It is to be hoped that the senior riflemen will this year assist in the cultivation of the sport mentioned, so that when the time of the Fifth Regiment will still have its crack shots to uphold its present reputation against the world's riflemen.

The announcement that the High School cadet corps will be reorganized is welcome news to many Victorians. The best pleased, however, are the members themselves, as they all take a strong interest in military exercises. The ensuing season promises to be a notable one, as the cadets intend entering into the gallery shooting practice with exceptional enthusiasm. Master Gunner Mulrhy is confident of giving the corps as fine a military appearance while on parade as a company of veterans before many months.

Early in the week the 58th company, R. G. A., held practice on the six-men guns of Fort Macaulay. The mark was provided by a boy in tow of a launch. As the weather was clear and the sea comparatively smooth, some good scores were recorded.

In connection with the return of the Canadians who shot at Biele, the Canadian Military Gazette says: "Capt. A. Elliott, of Toronto, and Sgt. Caven, of Biele, Col. Sgt. Moore, of Peterborough, Sgt. Russell and Pte. McConnell, of Ottawa, who formed a part of the Canadian Biele team this year, disembarked from the steamship Davarion at Montreal. All highly praised the good work accomplished by Pte. Morrice this year. Capt. Elliott attributes the high averages this year to the excellent class of ammunition served out by the authorities. To Capt. Elliott, of course, belongs the distinction of winning the Kellogg cup, with 103 to his credit. The win was a very popular one, and the very first to rush up and mount the Canadian shoulder high were the tall, sun-burned soldiers of the Transvaal. The Englishmen were profuse in congratulations, and the New Zealanders and others were not backward in showing their appreciation of the Canadian victory."

In an interview on general war conditions, R. G. A. H. D. Evans, United States navy, was asked: "Do you agree with those who attribute the Japanese naval successes largely to torpedoes and submarines?"

"No, sir," emphatically replied the naval officer. "The Japanese battleships and big gunnate themselves decided every naval engagement of the war. But to better answer the question, how long do you suppose there would have been outside Port Arthur bay had there been no Russian torpedo boats? Or how long do you suppose the Russian ships would have been bottled up, had there been simply torpedo boats and such dragon flies to reckon with instead of a blockading squadron of efficient battleships? Not long, we may be sure. And yet," quickly added Admiral Evans, "there is no advantage in having all the battleships in the world if the men behind the guns are poor marksmen. Russia has been supremely unfortunate in not knowing how to shoot straight. Japan, conversely, has been fortunate, but she owes her good fortune not to chance, nor to any superior intelligence, but to practice, maintaining oftentimes magnificent standards of marksmanship in all sorts of seas and weather. These in the profession who are opposed to the opinion that Admirals Alexoff and Rojevsky would have furnished stubborn obstacles to Admiral Togo had their gunners been better marksmen are perhaps right."

believed Admiral Evans. "Their respective squadrons plus good workmanship, were highly formidable weapons of war."

Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, accompanied by Messrs. Gervais and other prominent officials, will arrive here next Tuesday as announced yesterday by the Times. The party is scheduled to leave Vancouver by the steamer Princess Victoria at noon, reaching here early in the evening. It is preceded by Lieut. Col. H. Bell, commanding the Fifth Regiment, to furnish a guard of honor for the purpose of escorting the distinguished visitors from the boat to the hotel. The minister intends remaining here until Friday, and during that time will meet members of the officers' mess of the local militia corps, and possibly a parade of the regiment will be called for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to conduct an inspection.

Discussing the matter yesterday the

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Frederick Borden would be kept busy attending to so many other matters of importance during his stay that it might be inconvenient for him to devote an evening to attending a battalion parade. There, however, would be a guard of honor provided, and anything else would be decided upon when it was definitely ascertained whether the minister would have the necessary time at his disposal.

There is reason to believe that advantage will be taken of the opportunity by a number of militia officers to interview Sir Frederick Borden in securing those commissions in the permanent forces. It is generally known that several are anxious to obtain posts, and as there will be quite a few vacancies as a result of the increase in the standing army they are confident that their applications will be considered. Most local officers, however, desire to be placed with the Canadian troops put in charge of the Esquimaux defenses when the British forces are withdrawn in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Canadian and Imperial governments. They claim that their connection with the local militia has made them more or less familiar with the neighboring defenses, and that their services could be of peculiar value on that station.

During his visit to Victoria Sir Frederick Borden will be entertained at Government House. He will spend part of his time taking in the sights of which the capital of British Columbia boasts.

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For San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7.30 P. M.
S. S. Coeur de Poudre, Sept. 15, 30, Oct. 15, 30.
Unalaska, Sept. 20, Oct. 20, 30.
Queen, Sept. 25, Oct. 10, 25.
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.
EXCURSIONS around the Sound every
five days.
ALASKA EXCURSIONS, S. S. Cottage City,
Sept. 22, Oct. 6, 21.

For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 A. M.
S. S. Cottage City, Sept. 22, Oct. 6, 21.
LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 P. M.
S. S. Cottage City, Humboldt and City of
Seattle, Sept. 14, 19, 24, 29, Oct. 4, 9, 14,
19, 24.
Steamers connect at San Francisco with
Company's steamers for ports in California,
Mexico and Honolulu Bay.
For further information obtain folders.
Night is reserved to change steamers at
sailing dates.
TICKET OFFICES:
VICTORIA, 26 Government and 61 Whar-
f St.
SAN FRANCISCO, 4 New Montgomery St.
C. D. DUNN, Gen. Passenger Agent
10 Market St., San Francisco.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Allen, American, Anchor, Atlantic Trans-
port, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Dominion,
French, Hamburg-American, North German
Lloyd, Star, White Star. For full in-
formation apply to:
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
26 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
THROUGH NAVIGATION IS OPEN
ON THE YUKON RIVER AN
ITS TRIBUTARIES SHU-
MENTS VIA SKAGWAY AND
THE WHITE PASS
AND YUKON ROUTE
are now being handled with dispatch
For information regarding freight and
passenger rates to Arlin, Stewart, Riv-
er, Dawson, Chena, Fairbanks, and Nor-
supplies to the
General Freight and Passenger Ag-
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